

POINTS OF INTEREST

CONTINUED FROM PAGE TEN.

croft, Secretary of the Navy and his residence, resided in this house.

No. 114—1601 K street. Admiral George Dewey (Vt.) lived and died in this house.

No. 115—1603 K street. In this house William H. Taft lived while Secretary of War, and here he received the news of his nomination to the Presidency.

No. 116—1401 Sixteenth street. In this house Vice President James S. Sherman lived.

No. 117—Southeast corner of Sixteenth and F streets. The home of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, founded for the encouragement of investigation, research, and discovery, and the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind.

No. 118—Northeast corner of Rhode Island avenue and Seventeenth street. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan resided in this house before it was remodeled.

No. 119—1701 K street. Charles W. Fairbanks resided in this house when Vice President.

No. 120—Northwest corner of Seventeenth and I streets. On this site was the residence of Gen. Alexander Macomb, who was general-in-chief of the United States army from 1823 till 1851.

No. 121—Farragut Square. On this site Magruder's and Griffin's Batteries were encamped during March, 1861.

No. 122—Northwest corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Seventeenth street. On this site was the headquarters of Gen. Mansfield during the civil war. Passes were issued here to cross the Long Bridge and through the Federal lines.

No. 123—1719 H street. The Prince of Wales (afterward King Edward VII), on October 5, 1869, was a guest in a house on this site, then occupied by Lord Lyons, Minister from Great Britain; also site of the house in which Admiral Porter resided and where the District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was organized on April 19, 1890.

No. 124—1723 I street. Charles Goodyear, inventor of vulcanized rubber, lived in this house.

No. 125—614 Seventeenth street. On this site Gen. Winfield Scott had his headquarters in 1861.

No. 126—Southwest corner of F and Seventeenth streets. On this site Gen. Grant had his headquarters in 1865.

No. 127—Seventeenth and C streets. Memorial Continental Hall, headquarters of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

No. 128—The Pan-American Union, composed of twenty-one republics of North and South America, having for its objects "Peace, Friendship and Commerce." Andrew Carnegie contributed \$750,000 toward the erection of the building.

No. 129—Seventeenth street between B and C streets. Site of residence of Gen. Van Ness, who married the daughter of Davy Burns, original proprietor of the grounds now occupied by the White House, Treasury, and State, War and Navy departments.

No. 130—Southeast corner of Maryland avenue and Twelfth street southwest. Robert Brent, first mayor of Washington, serving from 1802 to 1815, lived and died in this house.

No. 131—1721 Pennsylvania avenue. Site of the house in which Gen. Winfield Scott resided.

No. 132—1724 I street. The last residence of Jefferson Davis in Washington.

No. 133—Northeast corner of New Hampshire avenue and Corcoran street. Rear Admiral William T. Sampson lived and died in this house.

No. 134—5 Dupont circle. Former President Taft resided in a house on this site while Solicitor General.

No. 135—Northwest corner of Connecticut avenue and N street. James Bryce, author of "The American Commonwealth," resided in this house.

No. 136—Southeast corner of N and Eighteenth streets. Church of the Covenant. President Harrison attended service in this church.

No. 137—1819 N street. Theodore Roosevelt resided in this house while Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

No. 138—Northeast corner of Eighteenth and I streets. Marjorie Lane Johnston, niece of President Buchanan, lived in here formerly on this site.

No. 139—1826 I street northwest. Read Admiral Schley lived in this house.

No. 140—Southeast corner of G and Eighteenth streets. Edward Everett resided in this house.

No. 141—1801 F street northwest. Chief Justice John Marshall, Richard Wallace, mayor of Washington, and later Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller lived in this house.

No. 142—Southwest corner of F and Eighteenth streets. Attorney General William Wirt resided in this house.

No. 143—New York avenue and Eighteenth street. Octagon House (now the headquarters of the American Institute of Architects). President Madison resided here after the burning of the White House by the British in 1814.

No. 144—Northwest corner of Nineteenth and G streets. On this site was the home of Matthew F. Maury, the geographer.

No. 145—Southeast corner of H and Nineteenth streets; the home of the Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association and assigned by act of Congress to the Association of Oldest Inhabitants.

No. 146—Northwest corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Nineteenth street; residence of President Madison during restoration of the White House after the war of 1812.

No. 147—Northwest corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Nineteenth street. Here Gen. George B. McClellan had his headquarters in 1861.

No. 148—1215 Nineteenth street. Theodore Roosevelt resided in this house while Civil Service Commissioner.

No. 149—3000 G street. Maj. Archibald W. Butt, U. S. A., personal aid to Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, who was down with the Titanic, resided in this house. Now the home of Senator Underwood.

No. 150—Kalamazoo, near corner of S street and Phelps place. Joel Barlow, poet and patriot, resided here. Count Rumford and Robert Fulton were visitors here.

No. 151—Museum of Hygiene. Corner of Twenty-third and E streets. In this building, formerly the U. S. Naval Observatory, are placed on exhibition appliances used in the navy for the preservation and protection of human life.

No. 152—Northeast corner Twenty-first and I streets. Lafayette was a guest in the Franklin Hotel, which stood on this site. In 1851 Andrew Jackson and other prominent Americans were also guests.

No. 153—Q street, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets. Rittenhouse home. This house, originally called Bellevue, was built about 1793. It became the home of Joseph Nourse, the first Register of the Treasury. Washington was a frequent guest here.

No. 154—3048 M street. In this house was the office of Major Charles L. Enfant, who made the first plan of the city of Washington.

No. 155—3049 M street. Headquarters of George Washington, in 1791, while surveying the District of Columbia.

No. 156—Southeast corner of Potomac and O streets. St. John's Church. Presidents Jefferson and Madison were frequent worshippers in this church which was dedicated in 1839.

No. 157—O and Potomac streets. St. John's Churchyard. Beall Boulder. Dedicated to Ninian Beall, patentee of "Rock of Dunbarton," the site of Georgetown, a member of the Maryland House of Burgesses, and a distinguished Indian fighter who was voted an "Act of Gratitude" by the Maryland Assembly in 1800. Erected by the Society of Colonial Wars, 1910.

No. 158—Tudor Place. This house, designed by William Thornton, was built about 1806 by Thomas Peter, who married a daughter of John Parke Custis, from whom came many heiresses of the Washington family. Lafayette and the other distinguished guests have been entertained here. It is said to have been the last place visited in Washington by Robert E. Lee.

No. 159—North side of M street, between Thirtieth and Thirty-fourth. Site of the first and largest first bank (established in 1793) within the limits of the District of Columbia.

No. 160—Corner of Prospect avenue and Thirty-fourth street. Col. Benjamin Stoddert, who, under President Adams, was first Secretary of the Navy, resided in a house on this site.

No. 161—3318 M street, near Aqueduct Bridge. Key Mansion. Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star-Spangled Banner," resided in a house on this site.

No. 162—Southwest corner of Thirty-sixth and Prospect avenues. Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, authoress, resided and died in this house.

No. 163—Corner of Thirty-sixth and P streets. Georgetown University. This institution, founded in 1789, is the oldest and largest Jesuit institution of learning in this country, has a museum of historic objects and the first astronomical observatory erected in the District of Columbia.

No. 164—Smithsonian Park, facing Ninth street. A memorial to Andrew Jackson Downing (1815-59), a landscape gardener, who laid out the parks between the Capitol and the Potomac River, the White House Park, and Lafayette Square. He was the author of standard books on Pomology.

No. 165—Potomac Park. In this vicinity, on the axis of the Washington Monument and the Capitol, is being constructed the Lincoln Memorial.

No. 166—Speedway. Near this site was a large boulder, known as the Key of Keys, where, according to tradition, Braddock landed at the beginning of his expedition to Fort Duquesne in 1755.

No. 167—16th and M streets. National Geographic Society, organized, 1888, for the diffusion of geographic knowledge.

No. 168—237 Pennsylvania avenue. Walt Whitman boarded in this house.

No. 169—1023 Vermont avenue. James Wilson (Scotland), for sixteen years Secretary of Agriculture, at one time lived in this house.

No. 170—2107 Pennsylvania avenue. First navy office, 1800 (Benjamin Stoddard, Secretary of the Navy), was in this house.

No. 171—335 John Marshall place. Senator John T. Morgan (Tenn.), lived in this house.

No. 172—1407 Massachusetts avenue. Right Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee (N. Y.), first Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Washington, lived and died in this house.

No. 173—The Portland. Thomas Circle. J. Sterling Morton (N. Y.), originator of "Arbor Day" and Secretary of Agriculture, resided here.

No. 174—1428 K street. John G. Carlisle (Ky.) Speaker of the House of Representatives, United States Senator, and Secretary of the Treasury, lived in this house.

No. 175—2106 Pennsylvania avenue. Dr. William B. Magruder, mayor of Washington in 1856-7, lived and died in this house.

No. 176—Northeast corner of Eighteenth and Q streets. In this house lived and died John Lee Carroll, former governor of Maryland.

No. 177—1627 Massachusetts avenue. Senator Zebulon B. Vance (N. C.), lived in this house.

No. 178—East Side of Wisconsin avenue, south of M street, near site of Grace V. E. Church. Here stood Ruter's tavern, where on March 30, 1791, the owners of the land comprised within the original City of Washington, met George Washington and ceded the Federal Territory. Here also met the Commissioners, Gen. Thomas Johnson, Dr. David Stuart and Daniel Carroll, September 9, 1791, and agreed that the territory selected should be named the "City of Washington."

No. 179—2106 Sixteenth street. Justice

THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY probably is the most beautiful building in the United States. Externally it is a classic. Internally it has walls of mosaic, and ceilings and frescoes decorated by the most famous artists in the world. A copy of every book and newspaper ever printed in the United States is kept in the Library, in addition to samples of the work of printers of earlier centuries. The building also contains a big school for the blind, with books in raised printing for their perusal. The Library is built almost entirely of marble. Its dome is pure gold leaf. It is open to the public from 9 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night.



Charles E. Hughes (N. Y.), lived in this house when nominated for the Presidency.

No. 180—Seventeenth street between D and E streets. Home of the National American Red Cross Society, erected in Memory of the Heroic Women of the Civil War.

No. 181—Northeast corner of Thirtieth and M streets. The Old Union Hotel, a favorite stopping place for Congressmen in the early 20's.

No. 182—326 G street southwest. Alexander R. Shepherd, Governor of the District of Columbia, was born in this house.

No. 183—1606 Twentieth street. In this house, previously the home of Commander T. B. M. Mason, U. S. N., the District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the Revolution was organized December 3, 1889. It is now the home of the women's section of the Navy League.

No. 184—1620 P street. Simon Newcomb (Nova Scotia), America's greatest astronomer, lived and died in this house.

No. 185—2017 F street. James Monroe lived in this house when elected President. Here also lived Cleveland Abbe, the famous meteorologist, who inaugurated daily weather reports.

No. 186—South of the White House Grounds. Memorial fountain erected in memory of Maj. Archibald W. Butt, U. S. A., personal aid to Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, and Francis D. Millet, artist, who lost their lives on the Titanic.

Points of Historic Interest East of U. S. Capitol.

No. 1—3 B street southeast. In this house, built by Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, President Arthur lived during the early part of his administration.

No. 2—206 Pennsylvania avenue southeast. In this building the U. S. Supreme Court met after the burning of the Capitol in 1861.

No. 3—Southeast corner of East Capitol and First streets. On this site stood Long's Hotel, where the first inaugural ball was held in 1809, in honor of President Madison.

No. 4—Northwest corner of New Jersey avenue and C street southeast (Congress Hall Hotel). On this site were the buildings erected by Thomas Law, where Washington stopped when he came to the "Federal City"; here also Thomas Jefferson resided in 1801.

No. 5—121 B street southeast. William Jennings Bryan, while a Member of Congress, resided in this house.

No. 6—Southeast corner of First and A streets southeast. Site of building occupied as headquarters by Gen. Ross and Admiral Cockburn on August 24, 1814.

No. 7—Southeast corner of First and A streets northeast. "The Brick Capitol." Congress convened here during 1815, here also the inauguration of President Monroe took place in 1817, and here John C. Calhoun died in 1850. (Memorial tablet on corner house.)

No. 8—Southeast corner of First and A streets northeast. After the burning of the Capitol by the British in 1814 Congress assembled in this building. During the civil war it was used as a prison and called the "Old Capitol Prison." (Memorial tablet on corner of house.)

No. 9—Northeast corner of Second street and Maryland avenue northeast. The place where the only armed defense in the District of Columbia was made against the British in 1814.

No. 10—G street between Sixth and Seventh streets southeast. (Christ Church). This church was organized in 1795. Presidents Jefferson and Madison attended services here.

No. 11—Navy Yard. Foot of Eighth street southeast. In 1800 this navy yard was established, and is now also the site

of the Naval Gun Factory, established in 1864.

No. 12—Washington Navy Yard. The commandant's house has been occupied by many distinguished officers, including Thomas Tingey, Isaac Hull, Hiram Paulding, John A. Dahlgren, and L. M. Goldsborough.

Points of Historic Interest in the Vicinity of Washington.

No. 1—Fort Myer. One of the largest military posts of the U. S. army. There is usually a regiment of cavalry and several companies of coast artillery stationed here. Southwest from Arlington is the wireless telegraph station of U. S. Navy Department, the best equipped and

most powerful station in the Western Hemisphere. It has three iron masts, 200 to 600 feet high, and daily receives time signals from the Eiffel Tower, Paris, and when fully equipped will, it is believed, reach all parts of the world.

No. 2—Arlington Cemetery, on the Virginia Hills, across the Potomac. A national cemetery where are buried soldiers of both armies who died in the civil war. Famous officers as Sheridan, Crook, Wright, Meigs, Wheeler, and Lawton of the army, and Porter, Greer, Eos, Sampson, Schley, and Dewey, of the navy, are buried in this cemetery. In 1910 the body of L'Enfant was transferred from the Diggs Farm to Arlington. The remains of the sailors, officers, and marines recovered from the wreck of the Maine in 1912 are buried here. The house was built in 1802, and was the home of George Washington Parke Custis, the adopted son of George Washington, whose daughter married Gen. Robert E. Lee, and where they lived for many years before the civil war.

No. 3—Alexandria, Va. Seven miles south of Washington. In this quaint town (originally called Belhaven), founded in 1748, is the house from which Braddock started on his march in 1755; Christ Church, begun in 1765, finished in 1773, where George Washington occupied pew 18, and Gen. Robert E. Lee, pew 4; oldest tombstone in graveyard bears date of 1771. Also the Masonic lodge, containing important Masonic relics; and the building in which Col. Killworth was shot in 1862.

No. 4. Mount Vernon. On the west bank of the Potomac River, sixteen miles south of Washington. The last home of President Washington, and his burial place.

No. 5. Woodlawn. On the road from Mount Vernon, four miles from Belvoir. The home of Nellie Custis, Washington's adopted daughter, who presented it to her and her husband, Lawrence Lewis. It is in good condition, and is a beautiful specimen of Colonial architecture.

No. 6. Belvoir, or the White House. On the west bank of the Potomac River, below Mount Vernon. The home of William Fairfax, where George Washington met Lord Fairfax, who gave him his first employment as a surveyor.

No. 7. Gunston Hall. On the west bank of the Potomac River, below

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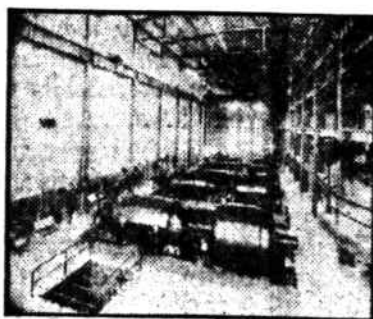
It replaced a complete equipment of single truck cars with double truck modern prepayment cars of the highest type of construction, costing from \$5,500 to \$7,000 each, weighing one-third more than the former equipment, causing a consequent increase in current required for car operation and necessitating the construction of a new power station costing a million and a quarter dollars.

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General Office Building and Georgetown Terminal.

CONTINUED ON PAGE FOURTEEN.

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